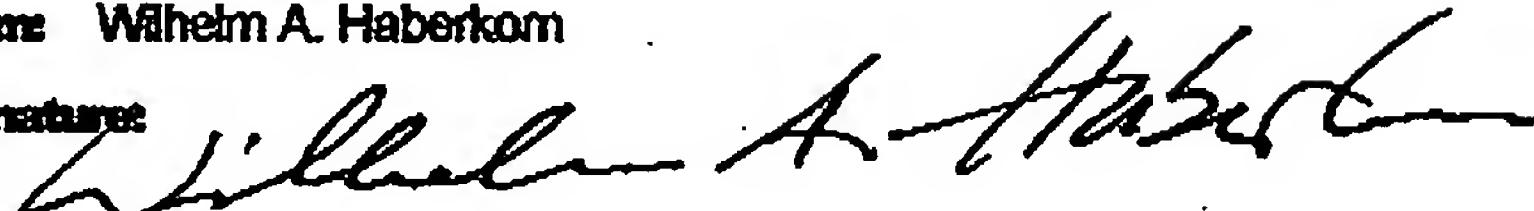


MAR 24 2005

**Patent Application No.: 10/605,040****RECEIVED  
CENTRAL FAX CENTER****MAR 24 2005****FAX****To:** Charles E. Phillips, USPTO, and Art Unit 3751**FAX:** 571-273-8300**Phone:** 703-308-1515**Pages:** 2 pages including cover page**From:** Wilhelm A. Haberkorn**Signature:****Phone:** 912-598-9649**FAX:** 912-598-8668**Date:** March 24, 2005**Re:** Patent Application No. 10/707,910**Reference to Huck et al:****Dear Mr. Phillips:**

1. 10/707,910 is a refinement of U.S Patent No. 6,754,913. The signed terminal disclaimer under 37 CFR 1.321(c) was submitted to overcome the obviousness-type double patenting issue.
2. Huck et al teach the use of an insulated (124) sealed water tank (114) employing a line source, while Patent Application No. 10/707,910 uses an atmospheric pressure cleaning fluid housing.
3. Huck teaches the use of a sealed insulated tank connected to a line source; there are substantial non-obvious differences between Huck and 10/707,910. Some of those difference are as follows:
  - a. Huck uses large external devices to provide heated water to a manually operated 'arcuate' spray arm, while 10/707,910 teaches the use of compact integrated apparatuses. There is a substantial esthetic difference in consumer appeal between

both apparatuses. The more compact, less bulking design being preferred for residential applications.

- b. The use of a completely integrated unit as proposed in 10/707,910 in form of an encapsulating housing, integrating all required components into one compact unit, is not addressed by Huck. While Huck requires a significant effort to insulate his unit, not such extensive effort is required with the compact design. The encapsulation housing serves in this regard a dual function, housing all components and providing the desired thermal insulation.
- c. Huck's liberal use of space results in a spread-out design with negative operational consequences. Long water lines, by necessity, create water waste, not faced by compact designs. Additionally, those long lines do not provide the instant service the user demands from such an application. Typically, a user experiences a change in water temperature until steady state is reached. This is particularly true if residual water resides in those long lines; long lines are prone to these kinds of problems. Compact designs with short lines offer substantial improvements in this regard.
- d. Huck uses a manual approach to move the nozzle assembly into its operating position, while 10/707,910 does not rely on the user to position the nozzle assembly.

4. In conclusion, while there appear to be some similarities between Huck et al. and 10/707,910; the differences far outweigh those similarities. The resulting designs and their achieved difference in functionality support this point.

Kind regards,

W. A. Haberkorn